

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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How P. E. I. Was Treated

The Saint John Telegraph-Journal publishes some interesting figures compiled on the basis of returns made in the House of Commons by Reconstruction Minister Howe in reply to questions by Mr. D. King Gazen, K.C., M.P. for Saint John-Albert.

Table with 4 columns: Province, Population, Total contracts, Amount per head of population. Rows include P. E. Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Brit. Columbia.

Free Trade With Canada?

A vigorous argument in favor of free trade between Canada and the United States has been made recently by Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, veteran American editor.

Two obstacles are seen by Mr. Villard as the main barriers to free trade, apart from "the ingrained protective nature of our economic policies."

The other obstacle is the reluctance of the American farmer to face Canadian competition.

On the first point, it is suggested that Canada now is a creditor country; in fact, except for the United States, is the only country able to finance world recovery on a large scale by export credits.

Nor should it be forgotten that many of these American branch plants were started here in order to escape the charges of the Canadian tariff.

The position of the American farmer presents, in its way, more serious difficulties, even though less is heard of the problem.

But in a period of world food scarcity, and attempts to make the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations a success, American farmers may come to realize that they have far more to gain than to lose from free trade with Canada.

The Nazi Intention

A vivid idea of what the world would have been like had the Nazis won is presented in a newly published book, "The Memoirs of Doctor Felix Kerstein."

Himmler told Kerstein that by the time the peace conference met, after Germany's triumph in the war, every Jew in Europe would have been exterminated.

Non-Germanic races were to be transferred from the German Lebensraum within three years. Everything possible was to be done to reduce the birth rate in occupied territories.

German was to become the official language everywhere in Europe, from the Urals to the North Sea, and from the Mediterranean to the Arctic.

The Wallons of Belgium would be transferred to southern Russia. The Flemings would be moved across Europe to the neighborhood

of Lublin. That also was to be the fate of all the Dutch. The transfer of the Dutch and Flemings to Poland was actually planned for 1941, but was held up, Kerstein says, by his representations to Himmler that supervising the movement would impose too much of a physical burden on the Gestapo head.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow, 4th Sunday in Lent. On the last lap of the blustery month of March.

Next week the annual session of the Legislature opens Tuesday.

Saskatchewan's provincial gasoline tax rate to be increased by two cents a gallon on April 1, proceeds to be "used entirely for highway work."

The City drug stores observe a weekly half-holiday by arranging to have one of their number remain open for the convenience of the public. They have a strong organization enabling them to make this arrangement effective without civic or legislative enactment.

Canada's unmatured direct funded debt was nearly five times larger at the end of 1946 than it was at the end of August, 1939.

Is it strategy or economy that makes the Government deprive the city vendor of the paper necessary to wrap bottles of medicine supplied patients? A citizen complains that poor, unfortunate who have to deliver their scripts and carry home the proceeds have to take them in the nude, and thus, ashamedly or otherwise, carry them through the streets for both the envious and censorious to gaze upon.

General Andrew Jackson, American soldier and statesman, born this date 1767; when the State of Tennessee was formed he helped to frame the constitution; in the revolution and subsequent war with Britain in 1812, he obtained a command in the army, occupying Pensacola, and defeating the British at New Orleans in 1815; was appointed Governor of Florida 1821, and elected Seventh President in 1828, being re-elected in 1832: "A man made by God and not by a tailor."

McGill University debaters, Isadore Rosenfeld and Edward Hugessen (son of Senator Hugessen, well known here) defeated Rutgers University by unanimous decision of the audience and then went on to defeat Princeton University by unanimous decision of three judges.

Four years ago next week, on March 17, 1943, Canadians were stunned by the announcement that 20 ships had been sunk by German subs in the Gulf of St. Lawrence since the start of the war.

Many a farm-born individual longing, with nostalgic longing, the sliced apples drying under a mosquito netting, and the delectable dried apple pies that mother used to make.

Mr. Andrew Merkel, the genial ex-Superintendent of the C. P. in the Maritimes, in the course of reminiscences contributed to the Halifax Herald tells this one. Shortly after Premier Gordon Harrington's defeat in the Nova Scotia general election of 1933, he was summoned to Ottawa to interview the great R. B. Bennett.

Among the few contributions of the American Indian to our civilization was the art of making maple sugar. The process was comparatively crude. After slashing the tree slantwise with a tomahawk, a wooden chip or spout was inserted to guide the fluid into birch bark pails resting on the ground.

Barbara Ann, in her celluloid portrayal is receiving an ovation similar to that accorded favored royalty and cherished world figures. Unquestionably her achievements merit the response. It seems of more than ordinary significance that this young Canadian is touching the hearts of her fellow citizens in so spontaneous a manner.

Notes By The Way

Biting the dust is an old American custom—the pedestrian picking up right where the Indians left off.—Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

A Canadian critic prophesies that "justice will be done" on the heels within the next decade. In some cases we fear that it may extend to corporal punishment.—Peterborough Examiner.

One of the great weaknesses of existing traffic law enforcement is the reluctance of magistrates to suspend or cancel licenses; in too many cases the accused escapes this by pleading that he needs a car in making his living.—Edmonton Journal.

There can't be much more compromising with state regulation and state control. We can't eat the cake of free enterprise and still possess it. The trend must be one, it must be decided emphatically at the polls by the true Canadian majority, so that we will not be continually badgered and disrupted.—Hamilton Spectator.

The tragedy of the youthful prison repeater was again brought to sharp focus in the Winnipeg city police court when a 20-year-old robber was given a four-year penitentiary term. It was his 23th conviction. One of his partners in crime who is 22 years of age, and who was also sent to Stone Mountain for four years, was only released from that institution last March.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Man can face any crisis—if he has his wits on him! So says Chief William Fitzgerald of the Seattle, Wash. fire department. He explains: "In our rescues we've learned that man's first act upon smelling smoke is to scramble into his pants. A woman grabs the telephone to call the firemen, then her purse. She's calm and very practical. Men want to run the show, or they get panicky—won't listen. But the ladies are gracious and co-operative. It's a real pleasure to rescue them."

Eastview, a suburb of Ottawa, has had practical experience in the enforcement of a curfew for juveniles. The Chief of Police there reports that delinquency among boys and girls has been eradicated by keeping them off the streets at night. This is the point we have stressed all along. Children get into little serious trouble during the daylight hours. Usually, their wrongdoing is confined to minor mischief. The real delinquency occurs when they are allowed to roam the streets after dark.—Windsor Star.

New York opinion seems to be fairly well crystallized that there is only one way of dealing with litterbugs, as they are now called, once all excuse for dropping paper and trash is removed. Usually, their sufficiency of rubbish containers—bins and plenty of them. In 1946 the New York Magistrates' courts collected \$107,000 in fines from 47,000 litterbugs who had been dropping their discarded newspapers, candy wrappers, cartons and other debris in the subway alone. The object is to obtain co-operation from all the public by the suasion of penalties.—Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

Many a farm-born individual longing, with nostalgic longing, the sliced apples drying under a mosquito netting, and the delectable dried apple pies that mother used to make. All at once dried apples and the fine pies they produced seemed to disappear off the face of the earth. They left an unfilled gap. But now one of the big milling companies is bringing out a package containing a pie-crust mix, seasoning, specially processed dried apples. Add water and sugar and there's a pie ready for the oven. If it's anywhere near as satisfying as the products of the apples dried on the old smokehouse roof, it should be a success.—The Country Gentleman.

Barbara Ann, in her celluloid portrayal is receiving an ovation similar to that accorded favored royalty and cherished world figures. Unquestionably her achievements merit the response. It seems of more than ordinary significance that this young Canadian is touching the hearts of her fellow citizens in so spontaneous a manner. The Victorians, Miss Scott is a personality emerging from the subtle magic of the news pages. But above all, she is a Canadian, and in her Canadians see the personification to a major degree of that character of nationhood which is now becoming increasingly pronounced. Barbara Ann hails from Ottawa—our capital. She is our girl.—Victoria Times.

Among the few contributions of the American Indian to our civilization was the art of making maple sugar. The process was comparatively crude. After slashing the tree slantwise with a tomahawk, a wooden chip or spout was inserted to guide the fluid into birch bark pails resting on the ground. A number of such receptacles are on display in the Royal Ontario Museum, varying in size and design. One of the methods of boiling down the sap was to use earthen-ware pots. The other was to drop red-hot stones into a sap trough such as those commonly used by the Mohawks—hollowed-out basswood logs. In the latter process, the stones were removed when cold and the hot ones dropped in so that the boiling down was accomplished only after a great deal of labor. Although poor in quality end measure in quantity, the product thus obtained was a highly valued one, being the only sugar available.—Royal Ontario Museum.

New Diesel Competition

The advantages now offered by the new coal dust propelled engine seems like a railroad man's dream. Calculations indicate that Yellett's blueprint locomotive, soon to be built, will be three or four times as efficient as today's coal-burning steam locomotive. It will use no water—a great advantage everywhere and especially in arid sections. With no boilers to inspect and clean and few moving parts, it will be far cheaper to maintain. It is so compact that a locomotive half the length of a Diesel-electric will deliver an equal amount of power. It will use any kind of coal, even the cheap lignite found in abundance in Texas, Montana, North Dakota and parts of Canada.

Another virtue of the turbine locomotive which appeals to railroad men has been noted by plane pilots in cold northern climates. When a gas turbine draws in cold air, its power goes up by as much as 50 percent: cool air is denser, and more of it can be driven through the compressor with the expenditure of less power. This fits neatly with the fact that more power is needed to pull a train in winter, when grease congeals and the wheels of a standing train often freeze to the rails.

The Diesel is still the most efficient engine in the world, delivering even as high as 36 percent of its power potential of its fuel as against the gas turbine's 24 percent. The central station steam turbine's 30 percent and the steam locomotive's eight percent. But coal to run the new gas turbine will cost only about one third as much per heat unit as fuel oil for a Diesel. Diesel's efficiency advantage is more than cancelled out by the coal-burning gas turbine should be ideal for stationary power plants in regions which have plenty of coal and a limited water supply. Suitable for loads all the way from 500 to 10,000 horsepower, it may once more make coal supreme on the seven seas. Oil-burning gas turbines are now being built for ships, and a shift to coal would be a big money-saver. Harbor tugboats may well be marine pioneers in the new power. Important offshoots of the new engine are being explored. Work is progressing on a home furnace to be fed automatically with an air-driven stream of powdered coal. The "facepawder" fuel would be burned in dusttight containers. Combustion would be practically complete and smokeless, the remaining clinders would be removed by adapted Aerotec tubes, and furnaces would have exhaust pipes instead of chimneys.

Next to atomic energy possibilities yet unrealized, the gas turbine ranks as the most important power development of the 20th century. The new engine in Baltimore, designed to conserve diminishing oil and to use abundant coal, promises to complete the power revolution which the gas turbine has started.

The Thorpdale tree, a mountain ash in Victoria, Australia, is said to have been 378 feet tall.

The Dominions

(From the Manchester Guardian)

Sir William Clarke, the first holder of the post of United Kingdom High Commissioner in Ottawa and later occupant of the same post in South Africa, has recently returned to Canada. His real mission (his public speeches were mere interludes) aroused special interest and, indeed passed almost unnoticed. Yet, in the long run, it may well be of capital importance. He was at the first stage of his inquiry into the whole question of our Dominions Service. When Mr. Eden, as Foreign Secretary, caused plans to be prepared for the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular services few observers remarked that no account was taken of the machinery for the representation of Britain with the self-governing Dominions. It is regrettable that this special field of international relations is so little understood for the status, staffing, and organization of the Dominion Service call for as much consideration as any branch of the public service. It came into existence almost haphazardly. Its importance has grown enormously. It will continue to grow as one British territory after another attains self-government. At present there are, in effect, five High Commissionerships, though the post in Eire is, of course, otherwise designated. They are, in all essentials, Embassies of first rank. Ought they not to be accorded that status? Is the Dominions Office large enough to ensure that the five posts can always be adequately filled from its ranks? Should the posts be filled by "career" officials or by men of political distinction or experience? Should the scale of remuneration be uniform? Obviously cognate problems arise with the subordinate staff. In addition it has to be kept in mind that there are no British consular offices in the Dominion. At present, therefore Britain has virtually no representatives outside the capitals. There is only a tiny band of Trade Commissioners. Often enough one Commissioner has a bailiwick far larger than the British Isles. And these men, frequently obliged by circumstances to play a representative role quite outside their commercial functions, are the servants of the Board of Trade. In the Foreign Services consular and diplo-



SURRENDER

My Heart, it would be wiser to forget Since peace waits only in forgetfulness; In taking firmer hold on tasks that fret And drive us headlong from regretfulness. Barest are we, yet still we breathe and move and murmur every-where. However listless, the accustomed way, There are bleak nights and bleaker dawns to prove That all may go and life itself may stay.

Perhaps the years, like wintry maple trees That yield up sweetness when the boughs are bare, (Flinging green laughter to a warmer breeze), Perhaps the years may blossom and grow fair; Do we surrender memories and cease Futilely regretting, Heart, we may find peace. —Lucy Gertrude Clarke.

TALL MOUNTAIN ASH

The Thorpdale tree, a mountain ash in Victoria, Australia, is said to have been 378 feet tall.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We wish to announce the appointment of Mr. John Mustard as our representative to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death of Mr. C. E. MacNutt.

Mr. Mustard comes to you not as a stranger but as a man who has lived in the eastern section of the province all his life, with the exception of about four years spent in the Air Force. We bespeak for him your full co-operation.

He will be handling the celebrated Hall potato machinery and threshers as well as a full line of Fleury Bissell cultivating machinery, Allis-Chalmers tractors and tractor machinery, Woods and Surge milkers, etc.

His Office will be at 123 Kent Street next to the Revere Hotel. Phone 1108.

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Challenge To Householders

Last year fire took a toll of 375 lives and caused an estimated property damage of Fifty Million Dollars in Canada.

As 75% of fires occur in the home, every householder should make a close inspection of his residence to discover if any physical hazards exist, so as to protect loved ones and property.

It is a challenge to all Canadians to reduce this terrific waste.

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Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.) SEA-COW FISHERY Between 1770 and 1773 the sea-cow (known to us as the walrus) was found in great numbers on the north coast of this Island, but they have now become very scarce, and are seldom seen on shore. They were annually caught in considerable numbers near the north point of the Island; at that time Governor Patterson assumed the right of granting the sea-cow fishing, as it was called, by an annual license. These animals were accustomed to resort to one or two particular spots near the North Cape, and several hundreds would sometimes go on shore at once; they were left undisturbed until the wind blew off the land, when the people got between them and the sea, and probed those that were next to them with sticks, whose points were brought nearly to the same degree of sharpness as the large tusks of those animals; this set them in motion towards the woods, and they probed on those that were before them, and the whole flock, said sometimes to exceed three hundred, were soon in motion and proceeded into the woods, where they were easily killed with long spears.—Stewart's History of Prince Edward Island, p. 306.

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